

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Welcome Move

NOT the least important announcement to come from Washington during the past week is that by the Atomic Energy Commission that the United States would exchange information with Great Britain and Canada about the effects of atomic explosions on "human beings and their environment." This represents a welcome step toward collaboration in a vital area. Enabling two close allies to share in this branch of atomic information cannot be seriously contested by any rational argument; it does not involve disclosure of any secrets of weapon development and, according to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, does not conflict with the stringent terms of the present American laws relating to atomic weapons. Britain, too, has a persuasive point in favour of exchanging this type of information. It is that if her civilian defence measures proved inadequate against atomic attack because of lack of information, the repercussions on the alliance would be very serious. From the standpoint of statesmanship, to say nothing of simple humanity, the projected alteration in American atomic policy is being made none too soon.

PRESUMABLY, the new order would involve some information of military value. Already, according to reports, a very limited amount of data on the effects of fissionable weapons has been given to NATO officials. This, too, was inevitable, since there can be neither plugging nor practice in military and naval strategy within the alliance if one nation possesses a critical weapon whose performance is almost wholly unknown to the other countries which are to fight in a common cause. It is true that Britain has already acquired a stock of atomic information through her own resources and researches. Nevertheless, considering the speed with which nuclear fission and thermonuclear processes have been developed for military purposes, it is evident they cannot be successfully employed in the field by a coalition on the basis of national compartmentation. That is why, in deciding to loosen somewhat the tight restrictions on the exchange of atomic information, the United States is being realistic.

CHURCHILL LEAVES FOR BERMUDA

Plane Changes Course

London, Dec. 1. The stratospheric Canopus carrying the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, to Bermuda, had to change its flying course due to the very high winds blowing over the Atlantic.

Explanation Demanded By Russia

London, Dec. 1. Russia announced today she had demanded an explanation from the Pakistan Government of reports it planned to allow the United States to set up air bases on Pakistan territory and to join in a Middle East Defence set up.

In a note handed over by the Soviet Ambassador in Karachi yesterday, the Russian Government warned Pakistan that these reports had a "direct bearing on the security of the Soviet Union."

Tonight, the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, said in a nationwide broadcast "There has never been any question at any time of offering military bases to any foreign country. He did not mention the Soviet note."

In Washington, the State Department spokesman denied that the United States was negotiating for military bases in Pakistan.

TEXT OF NOTE

The note, broadcast by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, tonight, said:

"Of late the press in different countries, the American press included, has carried reports that the governments of Pakistan and the USA are conducting negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement envisaging the establishment of American air bases on Pakistan territory."

The note said: "Reports have also been published that the Pakistan Government and the US Government are conducting negotiations on the questions of Pakistan joining in plans to set up a military agreement with the United States is being realistic."

Cheered By House Of Commons

BIG 3 MEETING PROSPECTS

London, Dec. 1. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, took off at 11.25 GMT tonight for his Bermuda meeting with President Eisenhower and Premier Joseph Laniel of France, determined to prevent an Anglo-American split on how to treat Russia and Red China.

Informed sources said Sir Winston, beginning his 80th year, was determined not to let any switch in Communist tactics torpedo Anglo-American unity, even though he himself favoured a more "flexible" cold-war policy.

Sir Winston and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, registered their votes on a rent control bill in the House of Commons tonight and then rushed to London Airport where, under the dazzling arc-lights of movie cameras, they boarded the same stratospheric Canopus, that took Her Majesty the Queen to Bermuda last week.

They will land tomorrow on that vacation island to make the preparations as hosts for the conference, which begins on Friday. It is the first Big Three conference for both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Churchill, Sir Winston looks back on a long string of them, as the last surviving member of the wartime Big Three.

The Cabinet met both yesterday and today to approve his final brief for the meeting. The first order of business was expected to be a note saying "yes" to Russia's offer to meet the Western Big Three Foreign Ministers at Berlin. And Sir Winston hopes that it things go well in Berlin he can get a higher level meeting with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Georgi Malenkov, later next year.

His last great ambition is to be peacemaker in the cold war. But the basis of his foreign policy is Anglo-American unity. Informed sources said he would not endanger that on any account.

THE BIG AIM

The whole aim of the conference must be to get Western unity before meeting the Russians, either in the West or in the Korean peace conference.

The future of Germany and the offer to Russia of some kind of security guarantees are the main topics in the West. In the Far East, the settlement in Korea and the future of Indo-China are the keys to future relations with Communist China.

Then there are the perennial problems of the Middle East, the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Suez dispute between Britain and Egypt, and Iran.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, called on Mr. Eden for the second consecutive day this afternoon with the special oil representative, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., and the Iranian oil dispute was believed to be the main subject of conversation.

Britain and Iran are expected to resume diplomatic relations soon.

Sir Winston also will be accompanied by his son-in-law and Parliamentary private secretary, Captain Christopher Soames, Sir Norman Brook, the Secretary of the Cabinet, and two private secretaries, as well as Lord Moran, his personal doctor.

Mr. Eden will be accompanied by Sir Pierson Dixon and Sir Frank Roberts, deputy Under-Secretaries of State, and other Foreign Office officials.

REBOUNDED CHEER

The Prime Minister received a resounding cheer as he left the House of Commons after two successful votes on a Rent Control bill had delayed his departure for the Big Three meeting.

He drove to the airport in a long black limousine flying his flag of Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was greeted by a heavy black overcoat and was wearing a Hamburg and smoking a cigar. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. R. A. Butler, accompanied him to the airport.—United Press

EMOTIONAL SPEECH BY MOSSADEGH

Causes Laughter And Tears

Teheran, Dec. 1. Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, 72-year-old ex-Premier of Persia on trial for treason, boasted of his physical strength in court today and challenged the prosecutor, Brigadier Azemodah, to a wrestling match.

The spectators alternately wept and laughed as he described his escape from his house when troops and an angry crowd besieged it last August. The prosecutor told the court martial that Dr. Mossadeq was stronger than he looked, and had been able to jump over his house wall to escape.

Dr. Mossadeq pointed at the Chairman, General Nasrallah Moghbel, and said: "When I am worked up, I am stronger than you." Then, turning to the prosecutor, he declared: "If you permit, I shall be ready to wrestle with Azemodah. If he beats me, that's my punishment."

The judges all smiled and the prosecutor buried his hands to cover his laughter. Describing the scenes at the time of his overthrow, Dr. Mossadeq said that on August 19, "about noon when we decided to leave my dear wife came to me and said 'my dear husband, we must go.'"

"I told her 'You go—I am willing to see my children fatherless, but don't want to see them motherless. Fly to safety.'"

When Dr. Mossadeq said this loudly, and as he went on, many persons were wiping their streaming eyes.

He said "my wife left me. I was left alone with three other Mirs."

He stated that Dr. Hussein Fatemi, his Foreign Minister, had already left the concrete bunker where they were sheltering.

Striking his breast with his hand, Dr. Mossadeq said: "I (Contd. on Back Page, Col. 2)

10 VIETNAMESE ARRESTED

Bangkok, Dec. 1. Thai police arrested today 10 Vietnamese in Nakhon Phanom, northeast Thailand, on a charge of establishing a clandestine organization to implement the Communist plans in Thailand.

Some documents were seized. A woman, who was part of the group, was reported to have escaped with a Siamese constable.—France Press

A new "Taffy" from the Windsor herd of goats was recently presented to the Royal Welch Regiment in a ceremony at Regent's Park Zoo. Picture shows "Taffy" the pony mascot of the 64 Group (T) RAF kissing "Taffy" goodbye after the ceremony. The predecessor to "Taffy" died in Hongkong on October 15.

VC Awarded Posthumously

London, Dec. 1. The Queen today awarded the fourth Victoria Cross of the Korean campaign to a young British officer who died in a single-handed attack on Communist forces during the Battle of the Imjin river.

The officer, Lieutenant Philip Kenneth Edward Curtis, though severely wounded, charged the enemy, hurling hand grenades, when his company of the Gloucestershire Regiment was threatened with encirclement.

The official citation issued here said his action enabled the company to withdraw, and "had a great effect on the subsequent course of the battle."

—Reuter.

Soldier Found Shot Dead

Washington, Dec. 1. A soldier assigned to sentry duty at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery was found shot to death today in a guard room near the shrine.

The Army identified the victim as Corporal Walter D. Allen, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas Allen of Scottsville, Virginia. The Army said "the circumstances indicate suicide" but withheld an official finding pending an inquiry.

The Army said Allen died from a head wound inflicted by an M-1 Army rifle. He was discovered by two sergeants when they came to post the guard.—United Press

FBI Disclosure

Washington, Dec. 1. The United States Senate Investigation Sub-Committee today released a passage from an FBI report of the year 1949, indicating that a member of the staff of Admiral Ernest King, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, had turned over to the Soviet Union the secret of the proximity fuze perfected by the American Navy.

Royal Welch Regiment Receive A New Mascot Goat



Three Men Rescued After 16-Hour Swim

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 1. Three men who stowed away aboard a Dutch freighter jumped into the sea off Puerto Rico last night and swam for 16 hours in the shark-infested waters before they were picked up by a passing American ship and brought here.

United States Immigration authorities said the men, two of whom are Spaniards, would be deported. They gave their names as Jose Espana, Rodriguez, 27, of Malaga, Spain; Nohlan Abdullah Boumont, 25, no address; Aranda Martinez, 31, of Valencia, Spain.

They said they stowed away aboard the freighter Amstel, of Dutch registry, when it sailed from Le Havre, France, en route to La Guayra, Venezuela, with a cargo of iron bars, explosives and English cars.

The three apparently were soon discovered by officers of the Amstel, and put to work. Martinez charged that they had to work so hard they decided to jump overboard.

"Life was difficult for us aboard the ship," he said. "We were forced to work eight hours, plus four extra hours daily at the rudder."

MAKE DECISION

When they found out the ship was passing Puerto Rico they decided to take a chance on reaching shore, he said.

Martinez added: "We heard Puerto Rico is a free country where true liberty is enjoyed."

They jumped about 11 p.m. Sunday as the ship was going through Mona Passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. They had to swim for 16 hours before they were picked up by the American freighter Brooklyn Heights of the Isbrandtsen Steamship Company.

Aircraft Combat Grasshoppers

Melbourne, Dec. 2. Aircraft have gone into action to destroy six square miles of grasshopper swarms heading for pastoral districts in Victoria.

The air offensive against the grasshopper plague is sponsored jointly by Victoria and New South Wales.

Mr. S. Fish, Victorian Department of Agriculture entomologist, said yesterday this was the biggest battle yet launched against grasshoppers.—Reuter.

Trade Delegation

London, Dec. 1. A Chinese trade delegation arrived in Berlin yesterday to conduct negotiations for a 1954 trade agreement between Communist China and West Germany, the New China News Agency reported today.

The delegation is headed by Mr. Chang Hui-tung.—Reuter.

Sea Drama Off Coast Of Norway

Copenhagen, Dec. 1. A Polish skipper lashed himself to the bridge of his trawler which grounded yesterday off Western Norway in a raging storm, and refused to leave his ship for 14 hours.

After rescue workers flashed repeated messages pleading with him to abandon ship, the breeches-buoy swung ashore with the ship's cat.

But at last, when the roaring surf made the trawler's position more and more dangerous, Captain Jozef F. Szozpor was hauled to safety, clutching the ship's papers, and with a sodden cigarette hanging from his lips.

The ship was the 167-ton Polish trawler, Karla.

Thirteen of her crew were rescued soon after she ran aground in the storm near Ringkobing, Jutland.

Two sailors and the ship's engineers who stood by their captain for most of the 14 hours were eventually persuaded to come ashore by breeches-buoy.—Reuter.



Here comes Christmas! How right that you should give cigarettes in the gay scarlet pack!

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\$2.25 for 50



Which drink is a beauty treatment?

The pleasant way to keep your skin clear and youthful is to drink a glass of lime juice night and morning. For this refreshing drink, with its cool, clean tang, purifies the blood—Nature's own beauty secret. Get a bottle of lime juice today and start the Lime Juice for clear complexion.

The best you can buy is Role's

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TO-DAY

KING'S MAJESTIC

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L. ARTHUR RANK PRESENTS

A GABRIEL PASCAL PRODUCTION
VIVIEN LEIGH CLAUDE RAINS
STEWART GRANGER
in BERNARD SHAW'SCAESAR AND
CLEOPATRA

Colour by Technicolor

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TO-DAY ONLY: 2.30-5.30-7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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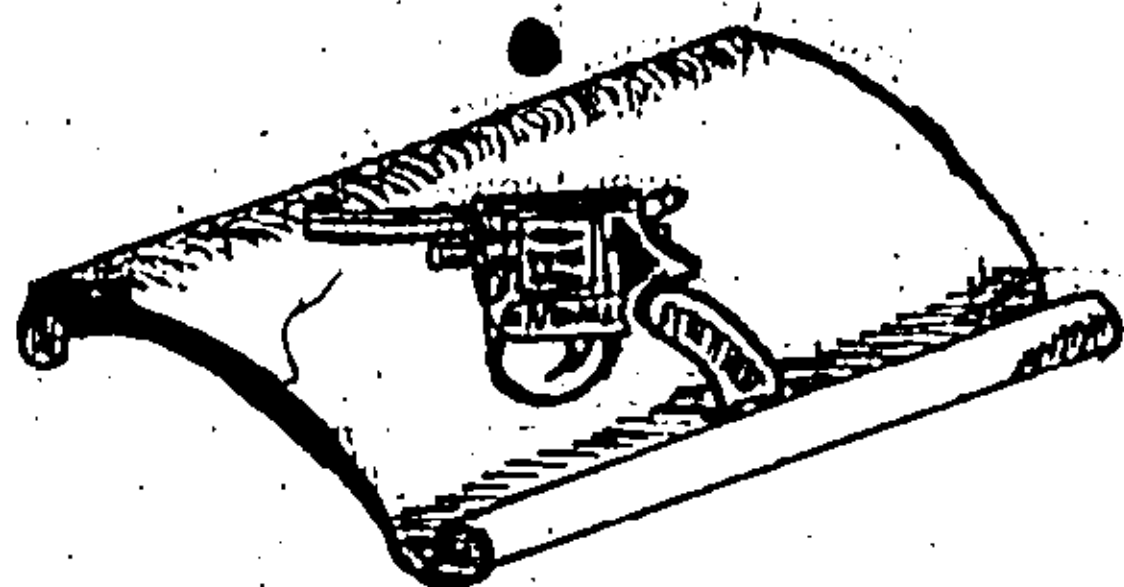
★ COMMENCING TO-MORROW ★

GUINNESS
CARLO • Cella JOHNSON
The Captain's Paradise

The Garrison Players

present

"OPEN VERDICT"

By
FALKLAND L. CARY
and
PHILIP WEATHERSAT
8.30 P.M.
3rd, 4th & 5th
DECEMBERAT THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
BOOKING: SKINNERS
(Pedder Street)HONG KONG
STAGE CLUBPresents
"THE LATE EDWINA BLACK"By
William DINNER & William MORUMat
China Fleet Club Theatreon
THURSDAY, 10th DEC. at 9.00 p.m.
FRIDAY, 11th DEC. at 7.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 12th DEC. at 9.00 p.m.Booking
MOUTRIES Hong Kong and Kowloon.Frénch
Communist

Benoit Frachon, Secretary General of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour, being escorted to a police van outside the Paris Police Headquarters, on November 22, before he was driven to the Fresnes Prison. He was arrested earlier in the day as he was leaving a Labour Union meeting.—(A. P. Photo)

INT'L DISASTER
RELIEF FUND
MAY BE FORMED

Geneva, Dec. 1.

The Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies is investigating the possibility of creating an International Disaster Relief Fund.

The proposed fund would be under the trusteeship of the League, which is a form of federation of 71 national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the world.

The idea of the fund was put forward at the end of October by the League's Executive Committee, which is made up of representatives of 19 nations, as part of a plan to expand and reinforce Red Cross disaster relief work.

In connection with the general plan, the Executive Committee has received offers from the Australian Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent to maintain League warehouses of emergency relief supplies to meet disasters in the Far East and the Middle East. Similar warehouses already exist in France and Switzerland.

The Committee has also decided to open talks with appropriate national and international authorities to ensure recognition of the Red Cross as the organization which is best qualified to meet national disaster situations and to ensure their collaboration.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A set of eight "Guiding Principles" for National Red Cross Societies in case of calamity was adopted and the Secretariat has been instructed to prepare an International Disaster Relief Manual.

The first two of the guiding principles read:

1. Disaster relief is considered to be one of the fundamental duties of a national Red Cross Society and consequently all national societies should be prepared in advance to accept this responsibility when disaster strikes. Whenever possible, a national Red Cross Society should seek to coordinate emergency disaster relief within its country.

2. In the event of international relief action following a disaster, a national Red Cross Society should seek to centralize gifts or contributions originating in its country for the victims of the calamity for despatch through Red Cross channels.

DISASTER RELIEF

The remaining principles concern matters such as the co-ordination of relief efforts, the distribution of relief supplies and the handling of relief goods not of Red Cross origin.

General Bonafant de Rouge, Secretary of the League, said in his bi-annual report to the Executive Committee that disaster relief accounted for most of the Red Cross aid amounting to 2,000,000 dollars (about £870,000 sterling) given since last May.

Including rehabilitation relief, the Red Cross total of 20,000,000 dollars (about £8,700,000 sterling) in international relief action between January and October 1953. Most recent disaster relief includes about 1,000,000 dollars

Riots A Symbol Of India's
Progress Towards
Fuller Education

New Delhi, Dec. 1.

Strikes, stonings, smashed heads and shattered windows have recently become symbols of India's unhappy progress towards fuller education.

Student agitations, for years an intrinsic part of Indian academic life, have lately taken on a more serious turn bringing from the Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, a stern threat that he would close down centres of higher education.

His attention had been drawn to these and other incidents: In Lucknow, a longstanding difference between the University management and 5,000 students erupted into riots in which two people died, dozens were injured and communal life was brought to a five-day halt. Stonings, arson, looting and mounted police charges became the order of the day.

In Trivandrum, 1,000 miles to the south, students who alleged interference in their Union activities were goaded for disorderly behaviour. In Agra, famous city of the Taj Mahal, colleges were closed while rowdy student elements held "sympathy strikes" for those injured during the Lucknow riots.

One of the country's leading educationalists, Professor Venkataramaya, expressed a widely-held view when he said: "In India, young men undergoing the process of education have become strangers to an orderly and well-regulated life."

Blame for the unhappy state of education in India is difficult to attribute. Teachers accuse students of irresponsibility and wanting to be men before they have finished being boys.

Students say that university officials interfere in their private rights—that is, the right to play politics—and that the teachers are lacking in ability and knowledge of modern methods of instruction.

There is a deal of truth in each of these claims. Students say that if they are irresponsible it is because of their lack of confidence in the future. Most of them know that their graduation diploma will be little more than a ticket to an unemployment bureau.

According to latest figures released by the Employment Exchange, there are 16,251 graduates and 112,562 matriculates at present unemployed.

A foreign correspondent who recently advertised for a private secretary received more than 200 applications from university graduates who were prepared to receive salaries as low as £8 sterling a month.

An educationalist asked to comment on student unemployment said: "In India there are not enough jobs to go round. To establish some basis for selection, the Government decided that all clerical staff should be university-trained."

"As a result the schools and colleges in the country have become factories, turning out mass-produced products at such a rate that they cannot be absorbed in the employment market."

This is the excuse offered by students for what teachers call irresponsibility and "a general failure to face up to the future" a future which really does not exist.

TEACHERS' REPLY Teachers, in reply to students' accusations of inefficiency, say: "What can you expect. Empty stomachs are not conducive to brilliant minds."

Teachers in Indian primary schools receive less pay than house-boys, and professors are on a par with senior clerks. A primary teacher gets £4 sterling a month, a professor about £25 sterling.

Student-teacher relationships are worsened by overcrowding. India's 30 universities are catering for 460,000 students and the country's 771,800 teachers must cope with the education of more than 25,000,000 pupils. Universities and classrooms are packed to the doors, but universal education is still 18½ more than a cherished hope in the Government's mind.

BASIC EDUCATION "If we were to provide the sort of basic education we consider necessary, it would be much more than the total income of the Government of India today," Mr Nehru said recently.

So far, India has only achieved a literacy rate of 19.9 per cent of a population of 352,000,000.

Scarcely a day passes without a politician or civic leader demanding "a new approach to education." One critic recently urged that the clock be turned back 2,000 years when this was the syllabus in vogue:

"Rise an hour before sunrise, cleanse the body in a nearby stream, pray as the sun comes up, work a little, take food, and attend to the comforts of the teacher."

"Lead an abstemious, self-disciplined and righteous life." This, said the critic, produced a healthy strong man with a well-developed mind and a spiritual outlook on life.

That is what Indian educationalists now seek to produce. In these days of stone-throwing and hunger-strikes they realise they have a long way to go.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ TO-DAY ONLY ★

HE'S OUT TO ROUT THE SYSTEM
TERROR RULE!
LOVEJOY WELDON

OPENS TO-MORROW

From The Director of 'ADORABLE CREATURES'

LOVE AND ADVENTURE IN THE GLORIOUS DAYS OF KING LOUIS XVI
Caban la Tempé
Starring GERARD PHILIP
CINA LOLLIBRIGIDA
(The 'Night Beauties' Girl)ROXY & BROADWAY FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.SAN ANTONIO
A REPUBLIC PICTURE

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STARTS TO-MORROW

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Starring Odile VERSOIS • Jean-Pierre KEREN
The Sensational Love Story of a Wife Neglected!A Magnificent French Picture
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BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT!EMPIRE THEATRE
KING'S ROAD AIR CONDITIONED TEL. 7014NO CINEMA SHOWS TO-DAY
TO-DAY AT 9.30 P.M.

"JOSE ITURBI"

(WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST AND FILM STAR)

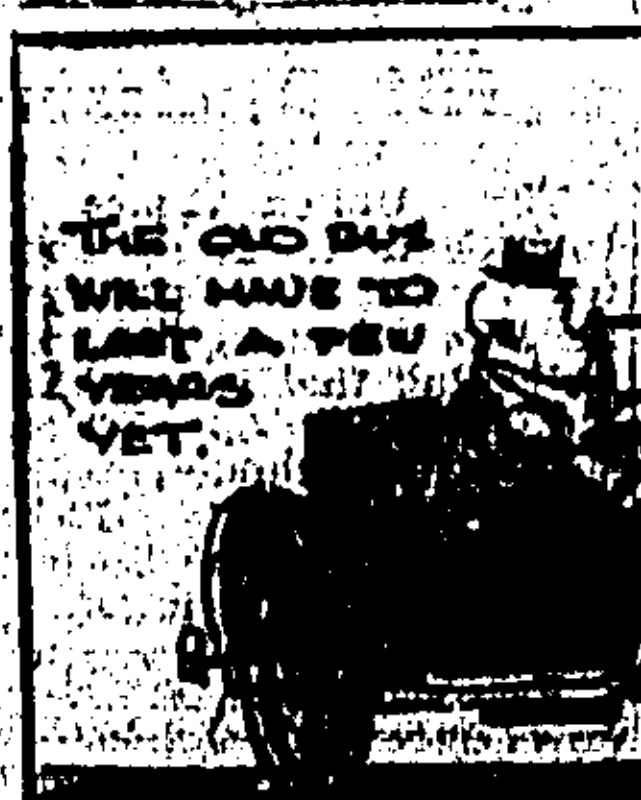
ADMISSION: \$20. \$15. \$10.

★ TO-MORROW ★

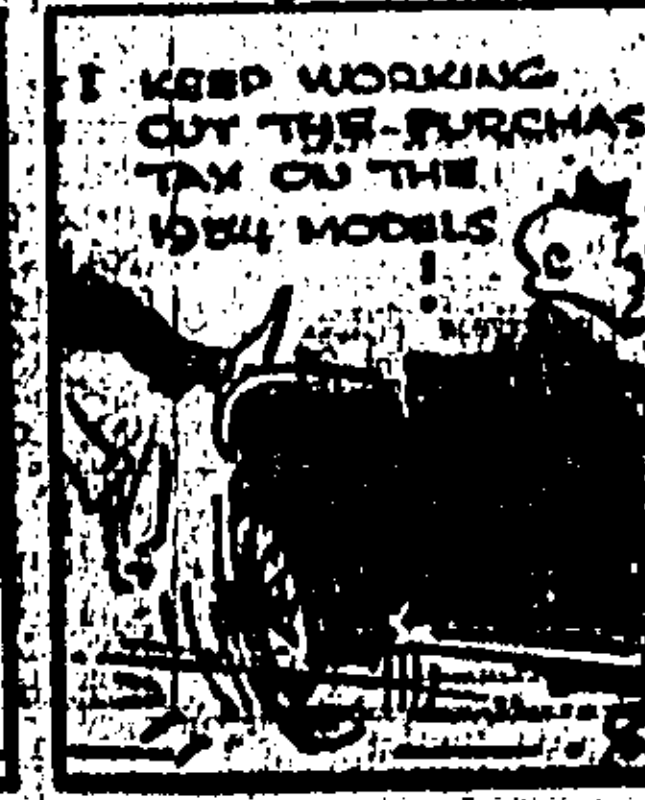
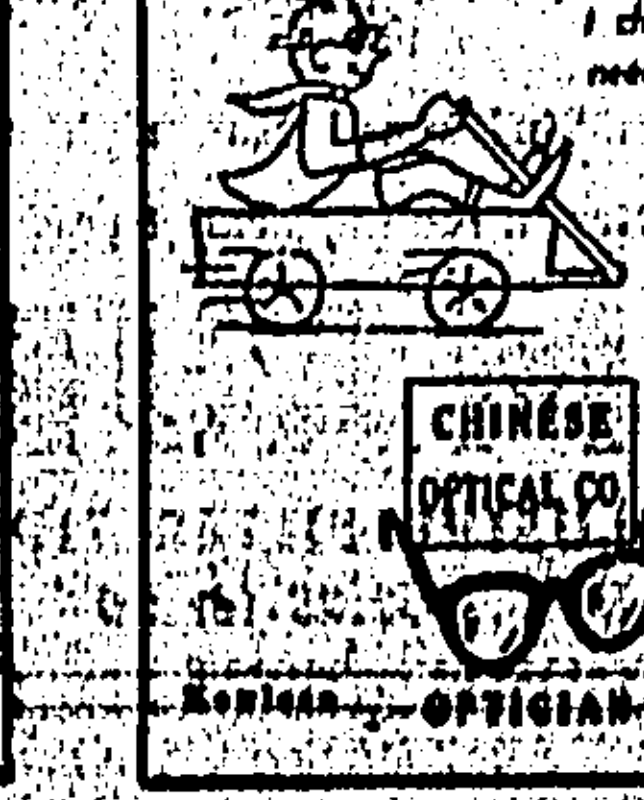
Their future married by the past!
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POP

HOW DO YOU
MAKE IT
AND KEEP IT
OFF THE
SCOTCH WHISKYI KEEP WORKING
ON THE PURCHASE
OF THE
1954 MODELS

Tyred out

I don't see a
need of eye help

Byrnes Appeals For Return Of War Prisoners

Appeal Against Ruling

Bulawayo, Dec. 1. Gaston Thomas Thornicroft appealed today against a ruling of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, that a coloured person cannot stand for election as the specially elected European member for African interests in the Federal Parliament.

The appeal was heard in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal, sitting in Bulawayo.—France-Press.

Peers Expressing Their Opinion On Court Martial

London, Dec. 1. Viscount Stansgate said in the House of Lords today that the reports which had gone out following the acquittal of Captain Grimley, who had shot dead a Sikh soldier with a Sten gun, would have a disastrous result on the stability of the British Commonwealth.

The Labour peer, who was speaking for an early Government statement on Grimley's trial last week by a Nairobi court martial, was joined by Lord Jowitt, a former Minister of the Labour Government.

Jowitt said that there was some ground for supposing that the instructions of General George C. Erskine, the commander there, had been disregarded and that things had been done "which are not in any way in accordance with the high standards of honour of the army."

"Is it trying to escape if you tell me to walk on, and then shoot them in the back?" Lord Jowitt asked.

"Is it a death offence to be found in a prohibited area, because, if so, when you have bombed a hide-out, is it a capital offence for other natives to go and try to succeed in the wound?" Lord Jowitt further asked.

Replying, Lord Woolton, the acting leader of the House of Lords, told members to wait until the report of the court martial proceedings arrived in London, probably on December 7, before making further observations.

During the trial of Captain Grimley last week, it was revealed that the British army officers had been paying five shillings a head to their men for every Mau Mau killed.—France-Press.

Reduction Of U.S. Infantry Possible

Washington, Dec. 1. The United States Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, indicated today that the American infantry force might be reduced by 10 per cent.

He said that this measure could take effect as from July 1.

Mr. Wilson, who was speaking at a press conference, stressed that this reduction would have no effect on the combat power of the American infantry. He added that it would probably have no effect either on the American forces at present stationed in Europe.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle

1 Across: 1. Aquatic animal (6). 2. Minute passages (5). 3. Antiquated (6). 4. Angler's basket (5). 5. Idle talk (8). 6. East-Indian seamen (7). 7. Entertained (7). 8. Assembled (6). 9. Inexperienced (5). 10. N.C.O. (6). 11. Jobs of work (5). 12. Lounged (6).

1 Down: 1. Incorrect (5). 2. Disturbances (5). 3. Splice (7). 4. Summery (6). 5. Apropos (8). 6. Furs (5). 7. Naval rank (7). 8. Ruin (6). 9. Weapons (6). 10. Flounder (5). 11. Reigned (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Cosh; 4. Lories; 8. Over; 9. Pier; 10. Adipose; 11. Nape; 12. Rose; 14. Sandals; 17. Unity; 19. Demur; 22. Hipsters; 26. Rent; 27. Rile; 28. Haggled; 30. Cure; 30. Sent; 31. Repasts; 32. Shew; 33. Dots; 34. Forties; 35. Leap; 36. Order; 37. Rapid; 38. Boast; 39. Rush; 41. Sign; 48. Acme; 50. Sport; 50. Arrest; 50. Reels; 51. Unurus; 53. Image; 54. Dogma; 55. Sides.

New York, Dec. 1. The United States delegate, Mr. James Byrnes, told the United Nations today that if the Soviet Union chose to make a genuine effort to solve the "tragic problem" of unrepatriated prisoners of the second world war, "it must go far beyond the return of the few thousand prisoners whom it has admitted holding all along."

"It must fully account for hundreds of other prisoners as well and let the world know what happened to these prisoners," Mr. Byrnes said at the resumed debate on still missing prisoners in the General Assembly's Social Committee.

The debate began in the Committee yesterday on the problem with representatives of Western Germany, Italy and Japan sitting for the first time in a committee of the General Assembly. Italy estimated that 33,000 soldiers who fought on the Russian front remained unaccounted for. Germany claimed that at least 103,000 German soldiers and 133,000 civilians were still detained in the Soviet Union. Japan stated that 14,500 prisoners were in Soviet territory and more than 42,000 in Communist China.

Mr. Byrnes, former United States Secretary of State from 1935 to 1947, reviewed diplomatic efforts after the war to obtain the release of the German, Japanese, Italian and Austrian prisoners held in Soviet group nations.

In addition to the Hague and Geneva conventions providing for the return of prisoners after cessation of hostilities, the wartime Allies at Potsdam in 1945 agreed to the prompt return of Japanese war prisoners. Then in December 1946, the Soviet member of the Allied Council for Japan entered into an agreement with the Allied Supreme Commander in Tokyo establishing the rate of return of Japanese prisoners from Soviet territory at 50,000 a month.

At the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers in 1947, the Soviet Union agreed to return German prisoners by the end of 1948.

The Italian peace treaty of 1947 provided for the return of all Italian war prisoners as soon as possible.

In addition, presentation of the issue by the Western Allies in the various post-war control organisations and notes from the Western Allies to the Soviet Union all went without result.

"All the Governments concerned, with one exception, lived up to these specific agreements which I have related to you. The Soviet Union chose to ignore these agreements, despite repeated representations made by my Government and others," Mr. Byrnes said.

The only information ever supplied by the Soviet Union on German prisoners was a statement by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, in 1950, which said that the repatriation of German prisoners was completely finished, with the exception of 13,546 persons convicted or accused of war crimes, or under medical treatment.

"The Austrian Government, to cite another example, had

Not A Laughing Matter

Tokyo, Dec. 1. Members of a family in Akita prefecture, northern Japan, almost laughed themselves to death when the family of five ate "mushrooms" for breakfast on Saturday—and went into a fit of laughter that lasted 36 hours.

Neighbours who heard the laughing found all five were delirious and suffering from high fever. Doctors were able to stop the laughing on Sunday evening—after discovering the family had eaten poisonous "laughing toadstools" for breakfast instead of mushrooms.—China Mail Special.

Risk Of 4-Power Conference

Bonn, Dec. 1. The West German Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, told the members of his Christian Democratic Party group in parliament tonight that he felt a future meeting of the four big powers might carry the risk of destroying the unity of viewpoint of the allies.

Chancellor Adenauer, expressing his misgivings on the current international situation, also said that he had asked the Western powers not to abandon the policy followed up to the present in common with the German Federal Republic.

The Chancellor also indicated that he had warned the Western powers of the danger involved in bringing the German problem to the general discussion on world strategy. He added that he had expressed to the allies his attitude towards a possible five-power conference with Communist China.

He said that in his opinion, unconditional acceptance of the Soviet proposal could lead to the calling of such a conference. Such a development in international policy would present a grave danger for Germany, Chancellor Adenauer said.

The abandonment of a common policy would be a catastrophe for Europe and for Germany, the German Chancellor indicated.

He asserted that the Soviet government was aiming to destroy the united front presented by the Western powers and the German Federal Republic in order to play the allies off against each other and against Germany.

Therefore, said Chancellor Adenauer, Western Germany had no reason to welcome with satisfaction the Soviet note, and there was no reason to put any trust in the Soviet government, whose political demands still remained the same. Chancellor Adenauer said that the aims of the Kremlin's foreign policy represented a serious threat to the security and freedom of Europe.

Other factors also listed other factors, which gave him reasons for concern about the international situation. Among these, he said, were the inability, in his opinion, of the French parliament to clearly authorise the French government to follow a policy of European integration, and the Italian demands which he asserted, tended to subordinate the ratification of the European defence community treaty to a previous solution of the Trieste problem according to Italian wishes.

The German Federal Chancellor added that this attitude of the Italian government ran the risk of complicating the European political situation needlessly.

He said that he felt Soviet internal difficulties were hampering the Kremlin's foreign policy, and therefore, offered the Western powers a good chance to negotiate. But, he said, Western policy must stand firm on its past principles and on the unity of views which it had always maintained. This, he said, should be the principal task of the Bermuda conference.—France-Press.

Bermuda Ready For The Big Three Conference

Castle Harbour, Bermuda, Dec. 1. The final touches were made here today for the momentous meeting of the British, American and French heads of state as a high wind lashed heavy rain across this usually serene mid-Atlantic island.

Exceptional security measures were taken and the exclusive Mid-Ocean Club, where the talks will be held and where Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower and the French Premier, M. Joseph Laniel, will stay, was strictly barred to onlookers and non-authorised persons.

Inside, the hotel, perched on a hill with a splendid view of the great white waves of the rolling Atlantic and secluded among palm trees and a riot of tropical flowers, the atmosphere was being changed from a retreat for wealthy honeymoon couples from the United States to a place where momentous world decisions are likely to be made.

Reporters and photographers were admitted to the spacious grounds of the Club on the eve of the arrival of Sir Winston Churchill, flying across the Atlantic in the B.O.A.C. Strakerford, Canopus, that brought the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh here on the first stage of their Commonwealth tour.

Carefully screened at the entrance, they were met by British diplomatic officials while stalwart men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers stood stiffly on guard—flown specially from Jamaica to undertake the job of protecting the three world leaders.

But a comfortable informality will characterise the meetings. There are privacy and calm on the suites prepared. And the heads of the three governments will discuss their problems, think and work in the surroundings specially adapted for the relaxation of rich holiday-makers.

President Eisenhower and M. Laniel, with the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, will be on the second floor.

Sir Winston Churchill will be lodged with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, on the third floor.

There are white-enamelled telephones in each room and radio sets, with short-wave receivers, will enable the conferees to listen to news bulletins from the outside world.—France-Press.

Alaskan Pulp Mill. Washington, Dec. 1. Officials of the Alaskan Pulp Company, a Japanese corporation, arrived today from Tokyo for talks with the United States about setting up a pulp mill in Alaska.

They were accompanied by several other Japanese interested in the production of paper and other products from wood pulp.

Heading the group were Mr. Tadashi Sasayama, chairman of the board of the Japanese-Formed company, and Mr. Junichiro Kobayashi, President of the company.—Reuters.

Murder Of King Of Siam

Bangkok, Dec. 1. The Bangkok Criminal Court today began the reading of a 500-page judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of the death of the King of Siam, Ananda Mahidol, who was found dead in the Royal Palace at Bangkok in June, 1946.

The reading of the judgment is expected to take 15 hours.

The Bangkok Criminal Court, two years ago, sentenced Chit Singhaewong, a former Royal Page, to death for the death of the King, but acquitted Chitlaw Pathumrong, the King's former Private Secretary, and Butr Pattamasirindir, another Royal Page.

The Public Prosecutor appealed for punishment for Butr and Chitlaw and the defence appealed for Chit's acquittal.

The three were charged with complicity in the killing of King Ananda Mahidol.

The royal death remained a mystery, despite the criminal court judgment involving Pridi Phanomyong, the former Siamese Premier, in the role of Pridi is now in Communist China.—France-Press.

A four-man delegation selected by the Ministry of Social Affairs will represent Iraq at this month's meeting for Arab countries in the Middle East on crime prevention and treatment of prisoners.

The 12-day meeting in Cairo, sponsored by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, will discuss juvenile delinquency, reformatory goals and the care of orphans, waifs and strays.—Reuters.

Next Change At The King's with STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND and GIANT SCREEN MAJESTIC EMPIRE

THE 5000 FINGERS OF DR. T

Indonesians Want Dutch N. Guinea

The Hague, Dec. 1. The Indonesian Cabinet after a six-hour meeting tonight decided to set up a "West Irian Bureau" to co-ordinate efforts to get Western Dutch New Guinea incorporated in the Indonesian Republic, according to an Indonesian news agency message from Djakarta.

West Irian is the Indonesian name for Dutch New Guinea.

The news agency, Aneta, quoted the Indonesian Information Minister, Dr. Lumban Tobing, as saying the Bureau would consist of the Ministerial Council headed by the Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (formerly Indonesian Ambassador in the United States).

Its executive would be the chairman and a number of commissioners assisted by a secretariat.—Reuters.

LEE GREAT WORLD 3 SHOWS TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.30 & 7.30 P.M.

FOR THE FIRST TIME 3-DIMENSION WITH 30 STARS WITH 30 STARS WITH 30 STARS

ROBERT MITCHELL LINDA DARNELL JACK PALANCE SECOND CHANCE

POLAROID VIEWERS: 50 CTS. PER PAIR TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

HIS GUN WAS FOR HERE and one woman was ready to pay his price

MURPHY Technicolor

Added on the Stage of the LEE

GILLY-GILLY-GILLY THE GREAT GOGGIPASHA International FAMOUS MAGICIAN

IN PERSON presents HIS ORIGINAL MYSTERIES OF THE EAST! Admissions for both attractions at LEE Theatre \$2.40 & 3.50 (Tax Incl.)

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THE IDOL OF MILLIONS

WILL GIVE TWO RECITALS ONLY AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and FRIDAY, DEC. 4th AT 9.30 P.M.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY

- SONATA IN A MAJOR MOZART Theme and variations Menuetto Rondo alla Turca
- SONATA APPASSIONATA BEETHOVEN Allegro assai Andante con moto Allegro ma non troppo
- FANTASY IMPROMPTU POLONAISE IN A FLAT CHOPIN
- PAVANE JEUX DEAU RAVEL
- SEVILLANA INFANTE
- NAVARRA CORPUS CHRISTI IN SEVILLE ALBENIZ

PROGRAMME FRIDAY, DEC. 4th

- TWO SONATINAS SCARLATTI
- MOONLIGHT SONATA BEETHOVEN
- LIEBESSTRAUM HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY NO. 11 LISZT
- JARDINS SOUS LA PLUIE EUX D'ARTIFICES CLAIR DE LUNE DEBUSSY
- MARCHE FUNEBRE FILIP LAZAR
- RHAPSODY IN BLUE GERSHWIN



JOSÉ ITURBI World Famous Pianist and Film Star PIANO RECITAL

FOR MANY THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME FOR THE THRILL OF A LIFETIME PLEASE BOOK EARLY TOWN BOOKING OFFICE SHELL HOUSE, SIDE LANE

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ITALO TASSO: Tenor NELLY GORRADI: Soprano TITO GIBEL: Baritone GINO MINIMBERCHI: Tenor

THE BALLET AND CHORUS OF THE GRAND OPERA OF ROME

Coming to the CATHAY & STAR THEATRES

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	5 p.m.	3rd Dec.
"BZCHUEN"	Keelung	11 a.m.	5th Dec.
"PETER REED"	Kuching & Sibei	8 a.m.	6th Dec.
*Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"BZCHUEN"	Keelung	a.m.	3rd Dec.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin		5th Dec.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne		7th Dec.
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila		17th Dec.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Sails			
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Dec.	6th Dec.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Dec.	14th Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Dec.	24th Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam London & Hamburg	22nd Dec.	24th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.	6th Jan.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails			
G. "CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	Sailed	11th Dec.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	—	—	13th Dec.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	—	—	24th Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	—	—	28th Dec.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	—	—	31st Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	—	—	3rd Jan.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	—	—	6th Jan.
G. "CYCLOPS"	—	—	13th Dec.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	—	—	16th Dec.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.			
"AJAX"	Sailed	14th Dec.	15th Dec.
"HAINAN"	—	2nd Dec.	31st Dec.
"AGAMEMNON"	—	17th Dec.	15th Jan.
"DONA AURORA"	—	2nd Jan.	31st Jan.
"DONA ALICIA"	—	—	—

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

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"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.	20th Dec.
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HK/Singapore/Batavia	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Wed.	11.10 a.m. Thu. Fri.	
HK/Manila/Batavia	(DC-4) 10.00 a.m. Wed.	10.10 a.m. Thu. Fri.	
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Sat.	11.10 a.m. Sun.	

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's hold, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th December, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th December, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignment per

LLOYD THIRSTING

S.S. "U. VIVALDI"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 3rd December, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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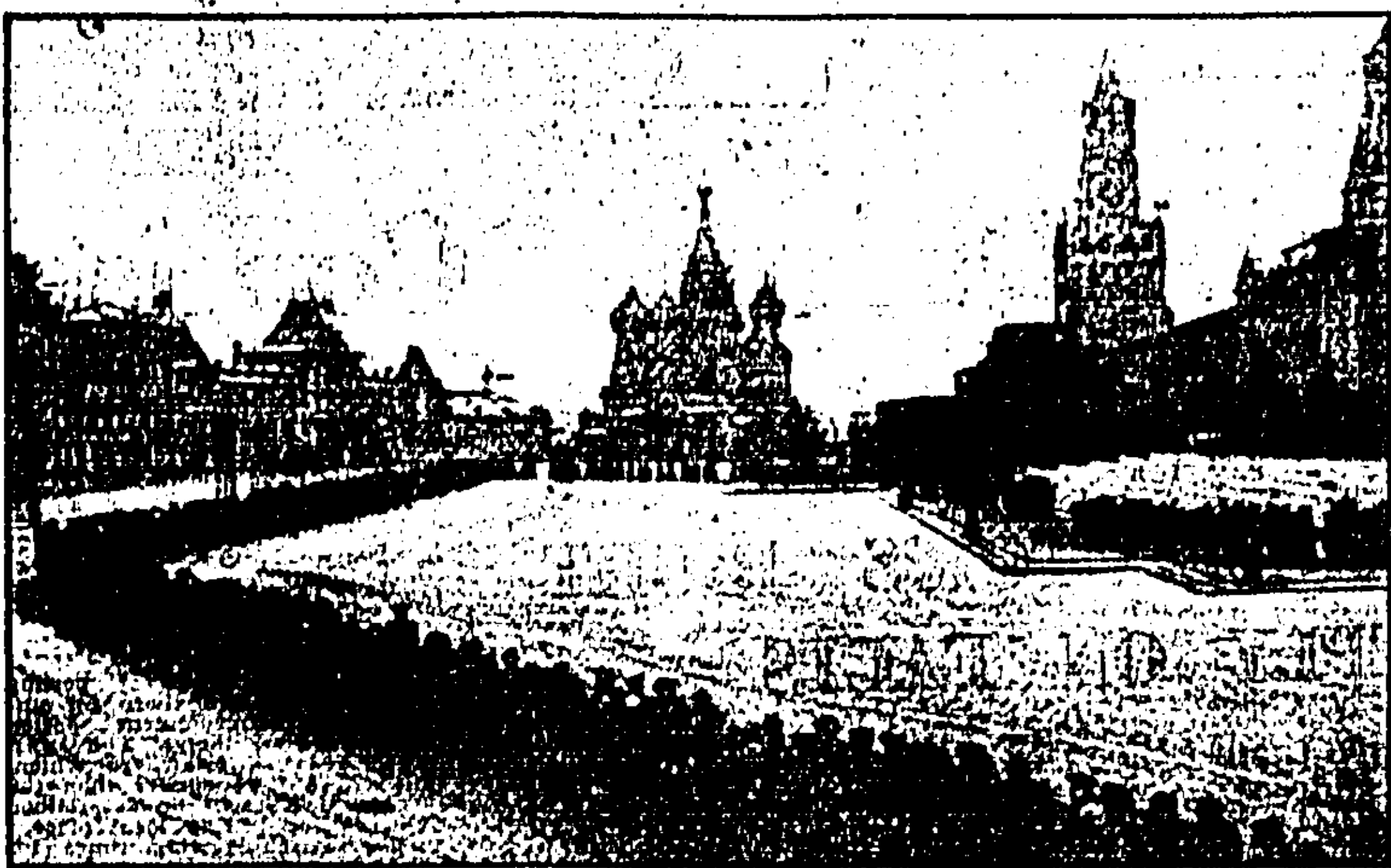
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Long Queue In Moscow's Red Square



A long line of people queue on Moscow's Red Square as they wait to pass through the Red Granite Mausoleum (along tiered building to right of building in centre) in which the bodies of Lenin and Stalin lie enshrined. The Mausoleum was opened to the public on November 17 for the first time since Stalin's death. To the right of the Mausoleum are the walls of the Kremlin. The clock tower behind the Mausoleum is the Spassky gate tower. Chimes from the clock, installed by English clockmaker Christopher Galloway in 1925, are heard over the Moscow radio at midnight. In the centre of the picture is the cathedral of St. Basil The Blessed, topped by onion-shaped domes (there are nine of these domes). This was built in the reign of Ivan The Terrible to celebrate his victory over the Tartars. At left is the building erected in 1894 to serve as a closed market and commercial centre. For many years used as offices, it is now being converted into a huge department store.—A.P. Photo.

'Peasants' Revolt' Sweeping Through French Countryside

Designer To Settle In Australia

London, Dec. 1. Peter Russell, the dress designer who until recently was one of London's big top, is going to settle in Australia.

He returned to England recently after having staged a fashion show in Australia and has decided to accept an offer to work as adviser to a big mill near Melbourne.

The mill produces lingerie, silk stockings, silk and woolen fabrics and tweeds.

It also has a salon for mannequin parades.—China Mail Special.

Coaxing Tankers To Call

London, Dec. 1. The bustling tanker traffic of the Mediterranean has meant big business to ports-of-call in that part of the world—especially in Palermo, Sicily, where over 250 tankers called last year for repairs. Now, this go-ahead port has just installed a new floating dry-dock, able to accommodate ships of up to 30,000 tons deadweight, in the hope of encouraging yet more tankers to put in there for overhaul and refit.

But this dock is already behind the times, as it were.

For, one record which seems to change hands as often as the world air speed record is that concerning the biggest tanker afloat. Only two months ago, this went to a German-built vessel constructed in Hamburg for registration under the Moroccan flag. It was of 45,720 tons deadweight.

JAPANESE YARD

Now comes news that a Japanese shipyard has begun building a 45,000-tonner—to be registered under the Liberian flag. Nor are these two boats—the two largest so far actually built or begun—the only tankers planned to exceed the 40,000-ton mark. One such ship, which will be a 45,400-tonner, is being built in a U.S. shipyard and Britain herself is building tankers that will pass the 44,000-ton mark.

The truly tremendous size of these giants of the oil-carrying trade can best be visualized when it is realized that many new luxury passenger liners are themselves below the 40,000-ton level. In fact, where luxury is concerned, some of the post-war oil-tankers stand out particularly well as regards the quarters for their crews.

Quite a number, even offer each member of the ship's company a cabin to himself—a luxury not enjoyed by every passenger even on modern liners.

And the cost of building these "super" tankers is, of course, in keeping with their size.

Even a 28,000-tonner may cost well over £1 million. No wonder, that Britain's shipyards have so warmly welcomed the scores of post-war orders from oil companies and tanker chartering companies, for ships of the "super" tanker class—London Express Service.

Paris, Dec. 1. The rich French countryside has produced a strangely mixed crop of abundance and despair this year.

One of the richest harvests in years brought in its wake a "peasants' revolt" sweeping through farms, villages and rural centres.

Its immediate cause was toppling market prices. Its origin goes back to the last century and the antiquated state of French agriculture which stagnated for years behind high tariff walls.

The weapons of the 20th century rebels were not the flaming torch, the hayfork or the scythe but the barricade, the boycott, the pamphlet and Parliament. The enemies were not the feudal landowners and corrupt tax collectors of the past but the government and the middleman.

At first sight there was something of the comic opera about French farmers playing bowls alongside their roadblocks and motorists being plied with free wine or milk—according to the area on strike.

But the demonstrations, although often only symbolic, were planned in deadly seriousness, and the battle of the barricades has been carried into Parliament. The agitation was led off by the vintners in the summer. The cattle breeders followed early in the autumn and then the dairy, fruit and vegetable producers joined in.

BUMPER SUPPLIES

With bumper supplies on their hands, the farmers found prices at the markets dropping daily with no equivalent fall in the housewife's cost of living.

Cattleman received about 30 per cent less for their beasts than at the beginning of the year while the Government's "operation beefsteak" brought down the cost of certain cheaper cuts of meat in the shops by a bare 10 per cent.

A cauliflower bought for four francs (about 1d.) from a farmer fetched 110 francs (about 2s. 3d.) in a Paris green-grocer's shop. Normandy apples realised 15 to 20 francs a kilo (2d. to 2½d. per lb.) for the producer but cost the housewife 100 to 120 francs a kilo (about 10d.—1s. 3d. per lb.). The milk price almost doubled between the cow and the consumer.

An unwieldy distribution system supporting a vast army of middlemen is largely responsible for these discrepancies and the Government has promised to try and streamline marketing and straighten out the tortuous channels between farmer and housewife.

MORE NEEDED

But much more than this is needed if the French countryside is to feed the people of this country and if France is to play her part as a good European and lower her trade barriers to competition from her neighbours.

The tragedy of French farming opened in 1861 when the then Government, faced with an invasion of products from abroad, raised tariffs and blocked imports.

Behind its protectionist barrier, agriculture limped slowly along. Between 1850 and 1930 production increased by

only 30 per cent compared to 80 per cent in the United States in the ten years from 1938 to 1947.

More and more land was left fallow—6,000,000 hectares (about 14,820,000 acres) in 1953 compared to 3,500,000 hectares (about 8,646,235 acres) in 1912.

Young men deserted the farms for the towns; the methods of the 19th century became the habit of the 20th; instead of expansion into large units, uneconomical strip farming became increasingly common; modern techniques and machinery made few inroads.

With 13,300 square metres (about 15,827 square yards) per inhabitant, France is obliged to import food from the Netherlands which has 3,300 square metres (about 3,827 square yards) per head. Here there is one agricultural instructor to every 6,000 farmers compared to one for every 600 in the Netherlands.

One-third of the 2,300,000 French farms are run by one man; only eight per cent employ more than five people.

Three million farm dwellers are still without electricity; 12,000,000 have no running water.

From this follows the most alarming statistic of them all: 7,000,000 French farmers can provide only 85 per cent of the needs of this nation of 42,000,000 people, while 10,000,000 American farmers feed a population of 150,000,000 and millions outside their frontiers.

SHORT-TERM

The government has met the present crisis with short-term measures designed to assure the farmers against any further drop in prices.

But a drastic overhaul of the whole structure of agriculture is needed to redeem the countryside from its poverty, to bring down the soaring cost of living in the towns and cities and to allow France to join in the economic integration of Europe.

Government experts believe they have found the answer in a four-year plan: to educate the backward areas, equip the mechanisation, nourish the soil, combat blights and pests, improve rural housing, irrigate waste land, provide better storage facilities and launch huge irrigation schemes.

This "new deal" for the land, projected at the outset by State priorities to guarantee prices, is not only economically desirable but vital for social progress.

For, the experts say, the contrast between the rich French soil, which could feed 70,000,000 souls, and the poverty of the farmers of certain regions, cannot be allowed to continue.—China Mail Special.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Dec. 1. Strength in rails turned the market to the upside late today after early profit-taking had pared prices.

Activity slackened on the decline, picked up sharply on the upturn lifting the total for the day to 1,500,000 shares, compared with 1,800,000 shares yesterday.

The realising, came after recent wide advances had added some \$2,000,000,000 to market valuations, pared prices substantially in early trading, with recent leaders such as Chrysler, Du Pont, General Electric and Santa Fe hit hardest.

Demand appeared for rails late in the session which strengthened the entire market. Many observers have expressed the opinion that considerable improvement in the carriers is essential to an advance of any considerable proportions. Hence, the behaviour of this group yesterday and today was deemed encouraging.

Steel shares improved fractionally. Of 1,104 issues traded today, 457 advanced, 305 declined. There were 23 new highs set, 10 new lows.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was at \$3,190,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 400,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

Nov. 30 Dec. 1	Nov. 30 Dec. 1
30 Industrials	281.37 281.10
20 Rails	98.88 98.91
13 Utilities	98.88 98.91
65 Bonds	107.47 107.52
40 Futures	98.77 98.75
Com. and Int. Price	100.40 101.82
Index	—United Press.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Dec. 1. Sagging tendency during the day but closed slightly above the lowest with steady note. Prices:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Dec.	58½-59½
Jan.	58½-59½
Feb.	58½-59½
Mar.	58½-59½
Apr.	58½-59½
May	58½-59½
June	58½-59½
July	58½-59½
Aug.	58½-59½
Sept.	58½-59½
Oct.	58½-59½
Nov.	58½-59½
Dec.	58½-59½

Settlement House term:

Jan.	174½-175½
Feb.	174½-175½
Mar.	174½-175½
Apr.	174½-175½
May	174½-175½
June	174½-175½
July	174½-175½
Aug.	174½-175½
Sept.	174½-175½
Oct.	174½-175½
Nov.	174½-175½
Dec.	174½-175½

General Market: CIB basis.

ports:

Dec.	171½-172½
Jan.	171½-172½
Feb.	171½-172½
Mar.	171½-172½
Apr.	171½-172½
May	171½-172½
June	171½-172½
July	171½-172½
Aug.	171½-172½
Sept.	171½-172½
Oct.	171½-172½
Nov.	171½-172½
Dec.	171½-172½

Estate crepe thick

thin

United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Dec. 1.

Rubber futures today closed 10 points higher with sales of 10 contracts.

Dealings remain featureless in both futures and spot markets with all of the trading in futures done in the late hour and reported mainly between dealers.

Spot No. 1 RSS were quoted at 21½ cents per lb. Prices of futures closed as follows:

Dec.	21½-22½
Jan.	21½-22½
Feb.	21½-22½
Mar.	21½-22½
Apr.	21½-22½
May	21½-22½
June	21½-22½
July	21½-22½
Aug.	21½-22½
Sept.	21½-22½
Oct.	21½-22½
Nov.	21½-22½
Dec.	21½-22½

United Press.

AMSTERDAM MARKET

Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

The rubber market was quiet. Prices closed as follows: (in guilders per kilogram)

No. 1 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 2 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 3 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 4 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 5 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 6 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 7 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 8 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 9 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 10 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 11 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 12 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 13 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 14 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 15 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 16 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 17 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 18 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 19 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173
No. 20 rubber per kg. Jan.	172-173

United Press.

Exchange Rates

London, Dec. 1.

Prices per pound sterling:

Dec.	171½-172½
Jan.	171½-172½
Feb.	171½-172½
Mar.	171½-172½
Apr.	171½-172½
May	171½-172½
June	171½-172½
July	171½-172½
Aug.	171½-172½
Sept.	171½-172½
Oct.	171½-172½
Nov.	171½-172½
Dec.	171½-172½

United Press.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

COMMODITY SLUMP COST COLONIES £230 MILLION

FROM AN ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT

London, Dec. 1.

The slump in raw material prices cost the Colonial territories over £230 million last year. This was the extent of the deterioration in their balance of trade compared with 1951.

Figures just published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee show that the Colonies had an adverse balance of trade last year amounting to £28 million, compared with a trade surplus of £206 million in 1951.

The greater part of the 1952 deficit was incurred in the second half of the year when the Colonies had an adverse trade balance of £25 million. And this trend appears to have been maintained in the first half of 1953. An unofficial estimate of the Colonies' adverse balance in that period is £27 million.

Exports from the Colonies in 1952, amounting to £1,376 million, were appreciably lower than the 1951 figure of £1,608, but well above the level of 1950. Imports, on the other hand, were at £1,404 million only slightly below the high 1951 figure, and nearly £350 million above the 1950 level.

But though some Colonies suffered heavily from the raw material price slump, others were more fortunate. Thus, while rubber, tin and sisal prices fell well below the 1951 level, those for copper and coconut were well maintained.

These divergent price trends were reflected in the export trade of the various Colonies. Malaysia's exports, were £250 million down on the 1951 figure. On the other hand, West African exports showed little change, while those from East Africa rose appreciably, despite the fall in the price of sisal. The West Indies also increased their export trade.

POLITICAL REASONS

Exports from Hongkong were down but this was mainly the result of restrictions imposed for political reasons.

Despite a fall of £25 million to £410 million in the Colonies' exports to the United Kingdom, this remained by far their largest market. Exports within the Colonies territories amounted to £139 million to Canada £32 million, to India and Pakistan £34 million, and to Australia £29 million.

Outside the Commonwealth, the Colonies' largest markets were the dollar area, which took £192 million of their exports, and Western Europe, which took £159 million.

The C.E.C. report reveals that, despite the steep fall in its price, rubber remained the sterling Commonwealth's most important dollar earner. But despite the rubber sales, at £200 million, were £167 million down on the 1951 figure. Other important Colonial dollar earners were Malayan tin (£129 million), Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa (£80 million), Northern Rhodesian copper (£20 million), West Indian sugar (£10 million), and East African coffee (£17 million).—London Express Service.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Dec. 1.

World No. 4 sugar futures today closed unchanged to 4 points higher with sales of 12 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher with sales of 108 contracts.

Prices:

Contract No. 4 (world)	330 nom.
Jan.	330
Mar.	330
May	330
July	330
Sept.	330
Dec.	330

Contract No. 6

Jan. 1954	345 nom.
Mar. 1954	345
May 1954	345
July 1954	345
Sept. 1954	345
Dec. 1954	345

Spot (cents per lb. cif)

NY ex-dock

United Press.

GRAIN FUTURES

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.

Prices per bushel in cents:

Dec.	171½-172½
Jan.	171½-172½
Feb.	171½-172½
Mar.	171½-172½
Apr.	171½-172½
May	171½-172½
June	171½-172½
July	171½-172½
Aug.	171½-172½
Sept.	171½-172½
Oct.	171½-172½
Nov.	171½-172½
Dec.	171½-172½

United Press.

Lead And Zinc

London, Dec. 1.

Prices of metals closed today as follows (in sterling per long ton):

Dec.	171½-172½
Jan.	171½-172½
Feb.	171½-172½
Mar.	171½-172½
Apr.	171½-172½
May	171½-172½
June	171½-172½
July	171½-172½
Aug.	171½-172½
Sept.	171½-172½
Oct.	171½-172½
Nov.	171½-172½
Dec.	171½-172½

United Press.

U.S. Business Outlook Viewed With Alarm

By Sydney S. Campoll, Reuter's Financial Editor

London, Dec. 1.

At least one economist thinks that the U.S. business outlook justifies not merely caution but alarm. In two articles in the Manchester Guardian Mr Colin Clark has argued that a disastrous American slump is all but inevitable unless Congress either cuts taxes by a further \$20 billion by next July, without cutting Government expenditure, or else lends \$20 billion to any other countries willing to spend the money on U.S. exports.

Since Congress is highly unlikely to do anything of the sort, the prospect, on Mr Clark's diagnosis, is bleak.

He says his articles are meant to inculcate some sense of alarm.

His line is that inventory liquidation will start a chain reaction, since a cut in one man's inventories is a cut in some other man's sales; and other demand sectors, so far from being likely to enlarge to take up this slack, are themselves adverse.

His equations, which, he says, would have predicted the 1948 slump, now portend that the decline, once started, will accelerate.

By the middle of 1954 he reckons that U.S. business will be back to the 1949 recession level and thereafter, instead of picking up as it did in 1950, it may go on plunging and more steeply.

He hazards that the sterling and other soft currency countries may have to insulate themselves further from a U.S. depression and by devaluations rather than by more restrictions.

SOME COMMENTS

One hazards some preliminary comments. First, though nobody is predicting another 1929 collapse, there is a rather widespread view that the U.S. is in a quite serious readjustment. Business Week, for example, suggests that, by next summer, industrial production may quite possibly be as much as 20 per cent below the peak of last spring. Treasury Secretary Humphrey himself predicts some surplus capacity next year.

Though Mr Humphrey does not say so explicitly, he may well be expecting some unemployment, or underemployment of men as well as of machines.

Second, in taking his far more serious view, Mr Colin Clark does not stand entirely alone. Dr Edwin Nourse, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, thinks that the U.S. is in a major correction after several years of over-building, over-extension of capacity, over-borrowing and over-stocking.

Where Mr Clark parts company from most other prophets is in

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"SNORKEL"

Page 10

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Forgetful Beggar

THE trouble with the absent-minded beggar was that he could not remember from one moment to the next what his defence was supposed to be.

His name was Claude. That he remembered, and he answered it with the eyes of a witness, when it was called out at Dow Street, as it is to say: "Capital name for a fellow like me, don't you think?"

The charge of begging was another matter. "Begging," he said, "begging." And he polished the grimy fingernails of his right hand on a label so threadbare that it seemed the slight friction involved might cause it to disintegrate entirely.

DEFENCE NO. 1

SIR LAURENCE DUNNE, the Chief Magistrate, entered a plea of not guilty in his register and a policeman went into the witness-box to tell how on the afternoon before he had watched Claude from a vantage-point near Victoria Station.

"I saw him go up to one man who pushed him aside," said the officer, "and to three others who gave him coppers. As I approached him, he went up to three women, and I heard him say: 'Give me a few coppers.' They walked away."

"When I arrested him, he said: 'I was only asking the way.' On him, when he was released, he had 3s. in silver and 1s. 6d. in bronze."

"Is, is, is," Claude eluded, and shot a cuff, gravely imperilling by the gesture the remaining structure of his ragged jacket—to no purpose, since no cuff emerged.

DEFENCE NO. 2

HE is not an old man, being only just 40, but he goes to some pains to appear so, for professional reasons, no doubt.

Now, Claude adopted a bashful look, and with his eyes downcast, said in a north-country voice: "Ah'm sorry to say, sir, I was intoxicated yesterday afternoon."

"I thought you said you had lost your way?"

Claude remembered he had put off the bashful look, and brightly said to the Chief Magistrate: "That's right, sir. Asking the way of the ladies and gentlemen, that was it."

DEFENCE NO. 3

"He seems," said Sir Laurence, "as if he is the dramatist would say, 'to be mixing his defence.'"

"Is there anything wrong with you?" Sir Laurence asked Claude.

Claude poked up again at mention of such an interesting line of approach to his problem. He thought for a moment, then said: "Well, I think there is something wrong with me, sir."

"What?" the Chief Magistrate asked briskly.

"Um... Well, I couldn't properly say, sir," he said. "It's me legs, I think. Something wrong with me legs."

"I'm quite satisfied you were begging," said Sir Laurence. He asked the police if anything were known of Claude. There were seven previous convictions for begging, loitering, false pretences.

DEFENCES DOWN

"WELL, you seem a persistent beggar, when you're not doing something more vicious," said the Chief Magistrate. "Go to prison for three months."

Claude moved thoughtfully off. Remembering his bad legs, he limped (though he had not done so on the inward trip) remembering his intoxication of the day before, he held his head and groaned. There was so much to remember. Absent-mindedly, he began to shuffle off towards the "public" doors of the court, until the gaoler kindly directed him to the one that led to the cells. There was so much to remember, and three months now to try to forget.

'What's Her Line?' Solution
NEWSAGENT
London Express Service

Senator Leaves For Indonesia

Senator James A. MacKinnon, of Canada, sailed in the mv Tjiwangi at noon today for Indonesia on the continuation of his pleasure trip to the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Senator MacKinnon, who was former Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, arrived here a week ago. He will disembark at Bulatung where he will spend some time before returning here next January to take passage back to Canada.

Also sailing in the Tjiwangi was Mr. Semedi, Vice Consul of the Consulate-General of Indonesia in Hongkong. Mr. Semedi, who has been here for two years, is returning to Djakarta to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is accompanied by his wife and four children.

Others included Lieut-Col Parindungan, of the Indonesian Army, returning home after a holiday here; Mr. Ilioe Ngancong, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Djakarta; Mr. Steve Neoh, local journalist en route to Singapore to join the Straits Times in Singapore; Miss E.P. van Oosten, and Mrs. van der Maas-Spinker, sister and niece, respectively, of Mr. J. R. van Oosten, Managing-Director of Royal Intercean Lines.

Explanation Demanded

(Contd. on Back Page, Col. 1)

gressive bloc in the Middle East.

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw the attention of the Pakistan Government to the fact that the Soviet Union cannot consider with indifference the reports about the above-mentioned negotiations, since the conclusion of an agreement for the establishment of American air bases on Pakistan territory, that is in an area near the frontiers of the USSR, and similarly the joining of Pakistan in plans to set up the above-mentioned bloc in the Middle East have direct bearing on the security of the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet Government would like to receive from the Pakistan Government clarification as regards the aforesaid matter."

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, said in a broadcast to the nation tonight: "There has never been any question at any time of offering military bases to any foreign country."

"Pakistan will tolerate no interference with her foreign and domestic policy from any quarter whatever. We shall not yield to any threats or inducements."

Mr. Mohammed Ali did not mention the Soviet note in his broadcast.—Reuter.

Emotional Mossadegh

(Contd. on Back Page, Col. 1)

told them "I am not coming with you. I wish to be killed, to sacrifice myself for my country."

But one Minister told him "If you stay, we stay. This means we shall be killed also." He then decided to go over the wall to safety.

Heavy tanks were pounding the front gates and bullets were whistling over the walls.

"We found a ladder and I took this to be a gift of God," Dr. Mossadegh said.

But he was not sure the ladder was strong enough—so he sent two strong men over the wall first to see what would happen.

The men reached the other side alive, so he decided that the ladder would do.

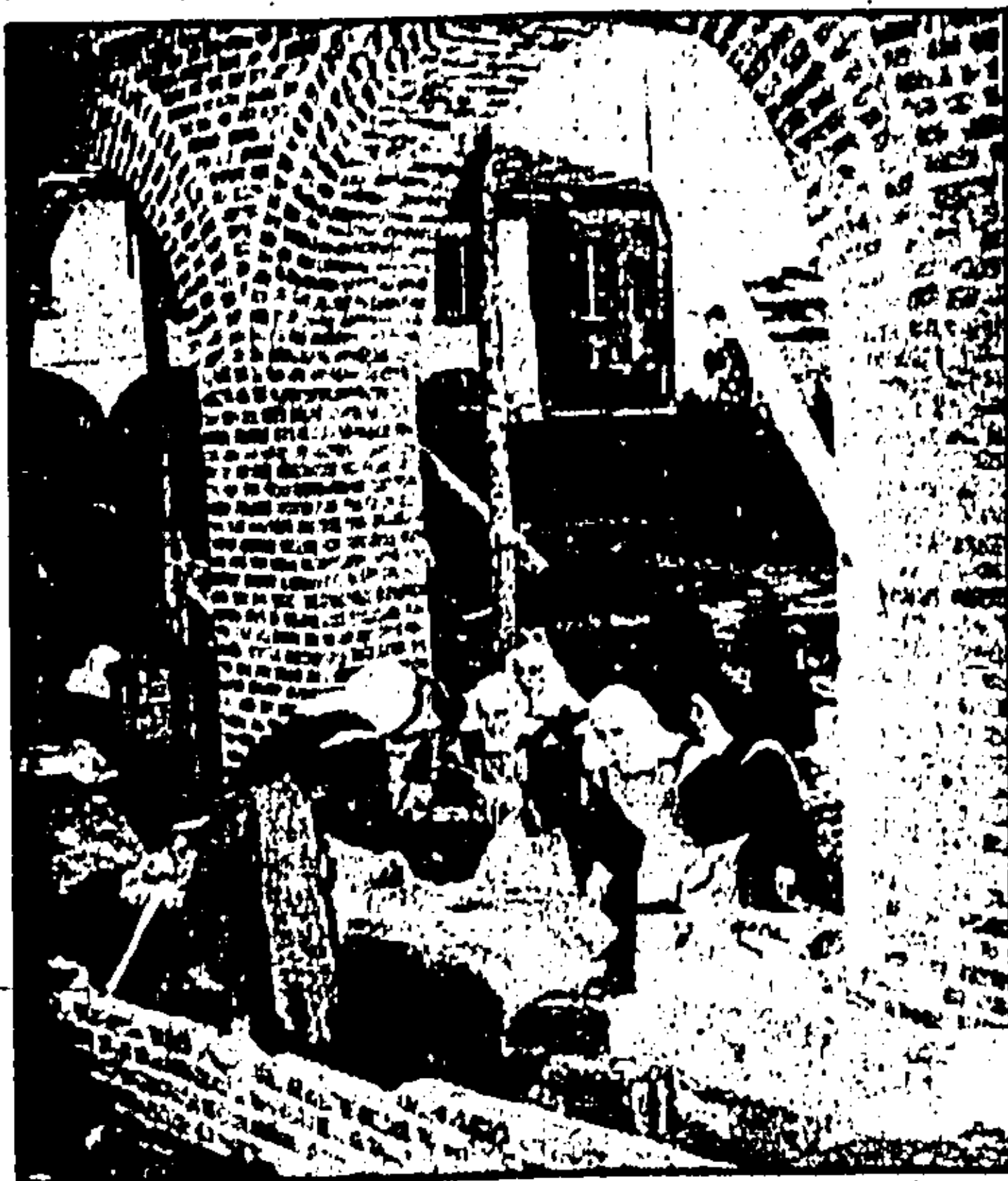
Today was the 20th day of the trial.—Reuter.

W. German Army

Deputies of the West German coalition (Government) Parties said today the Parties had agreed to submit to the Bundestag (Lower House) a Bill which would make it possible to introduce military conscription in the Federal Republic.

The Bill is expected to go to the Bundestag in the next few days, probably before the start of the Bermuda conference, they said.—Reuter.

Nuns Build Convent



Thirteen nuns are hard at work building walls which will seal them off from the world for the remainder of their lives. Members of a secluded Order of Carmelites, they have left their "overcrowded" convent at Moncalieri, near Turin, Italy, to build a new convent at nearby Leini—the rules of the Order, founded by St Teresa d'Avila of Spain, forbid communities of more than 21 nuns.—AP Photo.

Accused Testifies At Murder Trial

The trial of Chan Kau, alias Chan Kai, 26, charged with the murder of a man in Argyle Street, continued before Mr Justice T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning when Chan testified in the witness box in defence.

Chan Kau was alleged to have murdered Chan Fook, former employee of the RN Dockyard, in Argyle Street near the Sun Wah Theatre, Mongkok, on the evening of July 23 last.

The Crown alleged that there had been trouble between two parties, one led by Mak Hei, and another led by Ho Kai, of Dockyard labourers employed on Stonecutter's Island. Following the beating-up of a member of Mak Hei's party, a group of them plotted to beat up Ho Kai's party in retaliation and chose the evening of July 23, when Ho Kai was giving a party at his home, 25 Argyle Street, second floor, to celebrate the birth of a daughter, to do this.

Appearing for the Prosecution is Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, with Det.-Insp. J. E. H. Hadden present for the police. Accused is represented by Mr Leo Wing-kun, instructed by Mr E. H. Koo.

Testifying, the accused said he was working as an accountant in a cafe run by a Mak Hei in Kowloon.

On July 22, two sellers who had been introduced by the accused to have business dealings with the cafe went to the shop and asked for payment of the outstanding accounts. Witness said he would relay the message to Mak Hei.

On the following evening, when he conveyed the message to Mak Hei, said he was too busy to deal with the matter and was going to take part in a fight, accused said.

Thinking that Mak was evading responsibility of payment of the accounts, accused followed Mak to Tung Choi Street where Mak talked with a person. At that time there were a few people sitting on the pavement.

Realising that there would be a fight, accused said he then went alone to a food store in Argyle Street to have some sweet drinks. He saw three persons walking along the street followed by a group of people, a few of whom he knew. He then followed behind the group together with Mak. While near Sai Yeung Choi Street, the first three persons turned into the street followed closely by the group of people.

FIGHT IN PROGRESS
Just then, accused said, Mak noticed a policeman nearby who told accused to warn the group not to fight.

As accused approached the group, the fight had already started and the group immediately dispersed on hearing the alarm raised by the accused.

Accused said one of the three persons who had been attacked by the group grabbed him by the jacket and delivered several blows, paying no attention to accused's explanation that he had assaulted a wrong man. However, accused managed to break away from the man and ran along Argyle Street, chased by the man.

Accused said he then picked up a knife from a store with the intention of preventing the man from chasing him. However, accused said, the man persisted in chasing after him and attacked him from behind with an object. He said he turned round to ward off the blows with the knife and within one or two seconds, he had chopped the man once or twice. He continued his flight, abandoning the knife in the course of his flight.

Hearing is continuing.

US SOLDIER SENTENCED

Tokyo, Dec. 2.
The Army authorities announced today that Private First Class John Gude, Jr., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 24-year-old American soldier, was recently tried and convicted in general court martial proceedings for the rape and murder of a 67-year-old Japanese woman, Mrs Iso Zama, near Fuchinobe.

The announcement said he was sentenced to life imprisonment, dishonourable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

Gude is a married man with a three-year-old daughter.

Army authorities said the case was now going to the reviewing authorities.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, Lucky Dip; 6.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 6.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 6.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 7.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 7.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 7.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 7.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 8.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 8.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 8.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 8.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 9.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 9.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 9.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 9.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 10.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 10.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 10.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 10.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 11.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 11.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 11.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 11.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 12.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 12.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 12.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 12.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 1.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 1.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 1.30, Echoes of the Theatre; 1.45, Echoes of the Theatre; 2.00, Echoes of the Theatre; 2.15, Echoes of the Theatre; 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